

# 國民新報

本館開設在前門外延壽寺街三十號

郵政總局特准掛號認爲新聞紙類

## 本報價目

中文	英文	合併
零售每份 大洋三分	零售每份 大洋五分	零售每份 大洋八分
埠本	埠本	埠本
每月大洋八角	每月大洋一元	每月大洋一元五角
半年四元四角	半年五元五角	半年八元五角
全年八元	全年十元	全年十五元
埠外	埠外	埠外
每月大洋一元	每月大洋一元二角五分	每月大洋一元七角
半年六元	半年七元二角五分	半年十元
全年十二元	全年十四元五角	全年二十元
美歐	美歐	美歐
每月大洋一元五角	每月大洋一元八角	每月大洋二元二角
半年九元	半年十一元	半年十六元
全年十八元	全年二十二元	全年三十二元

## 本報發行部啓事

本報自一月一日起，爲便利閱者起見，除由本報發行部直接寄送外，並委託各埠代售處，分別寄送。凡欲訂閱者，請向各埠代售處接洽。本報發行部地址：前門外延壽寺街三十號。

## 中國國民黨陸軍軍官學校啓事

本校奉准開辦，現已開始招生。凡有志於軍事者，請向本校報名。本校地址：前門外延壽寺街三十號。

## 國立廣州附屬中學在京招生

本校奉准開辦，現已開始招生。凡有志於教育者，請向本校報名。本校地址：前門外延壽寺街三十號。

## 綏遠全區職業專門學校招考插班生

本校奉准開辦，現已開始招生。凡有志於職業教育者，請向本校報名。本校地址：前門外延壽寺街三十號。

## 贈送書報廣告

本報爲擴大宣傳，特贈送書報。凡欲領取者，請向本報發行部報名。本報發行部地址：前門外延壽寺街三十號。

### 牙雲良藥

專治牙疾，功效神速。凡患牙痛者，服之立癒。本藥房地址：前門外延壽寺街三十號。

### 白告

本報爲擴大宣傳，特刊白告。凡欲刊登者，請向本報發行部接洽。本報發行部地址：前門外延壽寺街三十號。

### 永昌洋行廣告

本行代理各國名廠洋貨，品質優良，價格公道。凡欲購買者，請向本行接洽。本行地址：前門外延壽寺街三十號。

### 福建人壽水火保險公司京局廣告

本公司經營人壽水火保險業務，信譽昭著，賠償迅速。凡欲投保者，請向本公司接洽。本公司地址：前門外延壽寺街三十號。

### 華通商行

本行經營各種百貨，貨真價實，童叟無欺。凡欲購買者，請向本行接洽。本行地址：前門外延壽寺街三十號。

### 京綏鐵路行車時刻表

站名	第一次	第二次	第三次	第四次	第五次
北京	8:00	10:00	12:00	14:00	16:00
保定	9:00	11:00	13:00	15:00	17:00
張家口	10:00	12:00	14:00	16:00	18:00
歸綏	11:00	13:00	15:00	17:00	19:00
包頭	12:00	14:00	16:00	18:00	20:00

### 京漢鐵路行車時刻表

站名	第一次	第二次	第三次	第四次	第五次
北京	8:00	10:00	12:00	14:00	16:00
保定	9:00	11:00	13:00	15:00	17:00
鄭州	10:00	12:00	14:00	16:00	18:00
漢口	11:00	13:00	15:00	17:00	19:00

### 中國國民黨黨員高尙啓事

本黨員爲擴大宣傳，特刊啓事。凡欲刊登者，請向本黨員接洽。本黨員地址：前門外延壽寺街三十號。

### 現代哲學概論出版了

本書由著名哲學家編著，內容豐富，理論深刻。凡欲購買者，請向本書店接洽。本書店地址：前門外延壽寺街三十號。

### 中國國民黨黨員高尙啓事

本黨員爲擴大宣傳，特刊啓事。凡欲刊登者，請向本黨員接洽。本黨員地址：前門外延壽寺街三十號。

### 中國國民黨黨員高尙啓事

本黨員爲擴大宣傳，特刊啓事。凡欲刊登者，請向本黨員接洽。本黨員地址：前門外延壽寺街三十號。



### 朝大學生會緊急啓事

敬啟者：本校因受匪徒之擾，校務停頓，所有學生均應注意。凡我同學，務請注意。如有發現匪徒蹤跡，請即向校務處報告。此啓。

### 北京學生總會緊急啓事

敬啟者：本校因受匪徒之擾，校務停頓，所有學生均應注意。凡我同學，務請注意。如有發現匪徒蹤跡，請即向校務處報告。此啓。

### 社論

#### 段祺瑞之大屠殺

北京民衆爲反抗帝國主義者對大沽事件之侵略行爲，於昨日舉行遊行示威運動，不料被賣國賊段祺瑞之衛隊，鎗殺我愛國同胞，死亡三十餘人，傷至數百餘人之多。此種慘無人道，暗無天日之大屠殺，現於首都之所謂國務院門前，實空前所未有，可爲痛哭流涕。夫民衆爲保護國家之權利，反抗外人之侵略，凡屬稍有良心者，應當維持而保護之。今段祺瑞竟甘爲帝國主義者之走狗，而悍然採用此最殘酷之手段，實因年來段祺瑞爲其黨徒安插軍隊，種種賣國行爲，久爲國人攻擊，其存心報仇已非一日。此次大沽事件，又實爲段祺瑞勾結日本以推倒國民軍之陰謀，而民衆之反抗，實爲段祺瑞與其黨徒所最恐懼者也。故由種種事實之報告，均足以證明此次之大屠殺，實爲段祺瑞與其黨徒之預定計畫。茲將此種證據敘述於下：

#### 死傷者三十四人

#### 死者三十四人

#### 傷者不計其數

昨日（十八）上午，各界因反對列強無理通牒，力爭外交，在天安門開國民大會。（詳見另條）散會後即出發遊行，前赴國務院，要求撤換段祺瑞，向列強遞交國書，不得讓步。乃段祺瑞竟甘爲帝國主義者之走狗，而悍然採用此最殘酷之手段，實因年來段祺瑞爲其黨徒安插軍隊，種種賣國行爲，久爲國人攻擊，其存心報仇已非一日。此次大沽事件，又實爲段祺瑞勾結日本以推倒國民軍之陰謀，而民衆之反抗，實爲段祺瑞與其黨徒所最恐懼者也。故由種種事實之報告，均足以證明此次之大屠殺，實爲段祺瑞與其黨徒之預定計畫。茲將此種證據敘述於下：

# 段祺瑞屠殺愛國民衆

死者三十四人。傷者不計其數。

暗無天日之慘劇。

死傷者三十四人。

傷者不計其數。

暗無天日之慘劇。

死傷者三十四人。

傷者不計其數。

暗無天日之慘劇。

死傷者三十四人。

傷者不計其數。

暗無天日之慘劇。

死傷者三十四人。

傷者不計其數。

暗無天日之慘劇。

死傷者三十四人。

傷者不計其數。

暗無天日之慘劇。

吾民不幸，竟投其羅網，曷勝悲憤！溯自我國民衆之與軍閥及帝國主義奮鬥以來，其流血已不止一次。然無論彼軍閥與帝國主義者如何屠殺與壓迫，而全國民衆終不爲其撲滅。且多一次屠殺，而革命之種子，反愈加播種，革命之高潮，反愈加澎湃。有帝國主義者五世之慘殺，然後才有普遍全國之反帝國主義運動。吾人可斷言，此次首都大屠殺，不但不足以壓抑革命高潮，而反足以促進革命之成功。全國民衆乎！此次流血之意義，實爲國民革命成功之種子。吾人決勿因此有所挫折，應當加倍努力，繼續鬥爭，以達到最後之目的！打倒軍閥與帝國主義！

最後尤有不得已於言者：此次之大屠殺，一方面已證明段祺瑞與帝國主義者之勾結，屠殺同胞。他方亦足以證明國民軍已爲帝國主義所屈服，而與全國民衆日趨分離。原此次之遊行示威，固爲反抗帝國主義者之侵略行爲，而最重要者實爲援助國民軍，爲外交之援手。乃國民軍既負保護京畿治安之責，又有承認維持之函，而竟演此驚天動地，千古未有之慘劇。試問號稱不擾民，真愛民，誓死救國之國民軍何以對全國之民衆！由此可知國民軍已自絕於全國民衆。今後與軍閥與帝國主義奮鬥者，祇有真正愛國之民衆而已。嗚呼！時急矣，事迫矣，凡我同胞，曷興乎來乎！

死傷者三十四人。傷者不計其數。

暗無天日之慘劇。

死傷者三十四人。

傷者不計其數。

暗無天日之慘劇。

死傷者三十四人。

傷者不計其數。

暗無天日之慘劇。

死傷者三十四人。

傷者不計其數。

暗無天日之慘劇。

死傷者三十四人。

傷者不計其數。

暗無天日之慘劇。

死傷者三十四人。

傷者不計其數。

暗無天日之慘劇。

死傷者三十四人。

死傷者三十四人。傷者不計其數。

暗無天日之慘劇。

死傷者三十四人。

傷者不計其數。

暗無天日之慘劇。

死傷者三十四人。

傷者不計其數。

暗無天日之慘劇。

死傷者三十四人。

傷者不計其數。

暗無天日之慘劇。

死傷者三十四人。

傷者不計其數。

暗無天日之慘劇。

死傷者三十四人。

傷者不計其數。

暗無天日之慘劇。

死傷者三十四人。

傷者不計其數。

暗無天日之慘劇。

死傷者三十四人。

死傷者三十四人。傷者不計其數。

暗無天日之慘劇。

死傷者三十四人。

傷者不計其數。

暗無天日之慘劇。

死傷者三十四人。

傷者不計其數。

暗無天日之慘劇。

死傷者三十四人。

傷者不計其數。

暗無天日之慘劇。

死傷者三十四人。

傷者不計其數。

暗無天日之慘劇。

死傷者三十四人。

傷者不計其數。

暗無天日之慘劇。

死傷者三十四人。

傷者不計其數。

暗無天日之慘劇。

死傷者三十四人。

死傷者三十四人。傷者不計其數。

暗無天日之慘劇。

死傷者三十四人。

傷者不計其數。

暗無天日之慘劇。

死傷者三十四人。

傷者不計其數。

暗無天日之慘劇。

死傷者三十四人。

傷者不計其數。

暗無天日之慘劇。

死傷者三十四人。

傷者不計其數。

暗無天日之慘劇。

死傷者三十四人。

傷者不計其數。

暗無天日之慘劇。

死傷者三十四人。

傷者不計其數。

暗無天日之慘劇。

死傷者三十四人。

死傷者三十四人。傷者不計其數。

暗無天日之慘劇。

死傷者三十四人。

傷者不計其數。

暗無天日之慘劇。

死傷者三十四人。

傷者不計其數。

暗無天日之慘劇。

死傷者三十四人。

傷者不計其數。

暗無天日之慘劇。

死傷者三十四人。

傷者不計其數。

暗無天日之慘劇。

死傷者三十四人。

傷者不計其數。

暗無天日之慘劇。

死傷者三十四人。

傷者不計其數。

暗無天日之慘劇。

死傷者三十四人。

死傷者三十四人。傷者不計其數。

暗無天日之慘劇。

死傷者三十四人。

傷者不計其數。

暗無天日之慘劇。

死傷者三十四人。

傷者不計其數。

暗無天日之慘劇。

死傷者三十四人。

傷者不計其數。

暗無天日之慘劇。

死傷者三十四人。

傷者不計其數。

暗無天日之慘劇。

死傷者三十四人。

傷者不計其數。

暗無天日之慘劇。

死傷者三十四人。

傷者不計其數。

暗無天日之慘劇。

死傷者三十四人。

死傷者三十四人。傷者不計其數。

暗無天日之慘劇。

死傷者三十四人。

傷者不計其數。

暗無天日之慘劇。

死傷者三十四人。

傷者不計其數。

暗無天日之慘劇。

死傷者三十四人。

傷者不計其數。

暗無天日之慘劇。

死傷者三十四人。

傷者不計其數。

暗無天日之慘劇。

死傷者三十四人。

傷者不計其數。

暗無天日之慘劇。

死傷者三十四人。

傷者不計其數。

暗無天日之慘劇。

死傷者三十四人。

死傷者三十四人。傷者不計其數。

暗無天日之慘劇。

死傷者三十四人。

傷者不計其數。

暗無天日之慘劇。

死傷者三十四人。

傷者不計其數。

暗無天日之慘劇。

死傷者三十四人。

傷者不計其數。

暗無天日之慘劇。

死傷者三十四人。

傷者不計其數。

暗無天日之慘劇。

死傷者三十四人。

傷者不計其數。

暗無天日之慘劇。

死傷者三十四人。

傷者不計其數。

暗無天日之慘劇。

死傷者三十四人。

死傷者三十四人。傷者不計其數。

暗無天日之慘劇。

死傷者三十四人。

傷者不計其數。

暗無天日之慘劇。

死傷者三十四人。

傷者不計其數。

暗無天日之慘劇。

死傷者三十四人。

傷者不計其數。

暗無天日之慘劇。

死傷者三十四人。

傷者不計其數。

暗無天日之慘劇。

死傷者三十四人。

傷者不計其數。

暗無天日之慘劇。

死傷者三十四人。

傷者不計其數。

暗無天日之慘劇。

死傷者三十四人。

死傷者三十四人。傷者不計其數。

暗無天日之慘劇。

死傷者三十四人。

傷者不計其數。

暗無天日之慘劇。

死傷者三十四人。

傷者不計其數。

暗無天日之慘劇。

死傷者三十四人。

傷者不計其數。

暗無天日之慘劇。

死傷者三十四人。

傷者不計其數。

暗無天日之慘劇。

死傷者三十四人。

傷者不計其數。

暗無天日之慘劇。

死傷者三十四人。

傷者不計其數。

暗無天日之慘劇。

死傷者三十四人。

死傷者三十四人。傷者不計其數。

暗無天日之慘劇。

死傷者三十四人。

傷者不計其數。

暗無天日之慘劇。

死傷者三十四人。

傷者不計其數。

暗無天日之慘劇。

死傷者三十四人。

傷者不計其數。

暗無天日之慘劇。

死傷者三十四人。

傷者不計其數。

暗無天日之慘劇。

死傷者三十四人。

傷者不計其數。

暗無天日之慘劇。

死傷者三十四人。

傷者不計其數。

暗無天日之慘劇。

死傷者三十四人。

死傷者三十四人。傷者不計其數。

暗無天日之慘劇。

死傷者三十四人。

傷者不計其數。

暗無天日之慘劇。

死傷者三十四人。

傷者不計其數。

暗無天日之慘劇。

死傷者三十四人。

傷者不計其數。

暗無天日之慘劇。

死傷者三十四人。

傷者不計其數。

暗無天日之慘劇。

死傷者三十四人。

傷者不計其數。

暗無天日之慘劇。

死傷者三十四人。

傷者不計其數。

暗無天日之慘劇。

死傷者三十四人。

死傷者三十四人。傷者不計其數。

暗無天日之慘劇。

死傷者三十四人。

傷者不計其數。

暗無天日之慘劇。

死傷者三十四人。

傷者不計其數。

暗無天日之慘劇。

死傷者三十四人。



### 聯盟終於決裂

▲主戰派主張改組理事會  
▲日來三月十七日專電：此種極重要之消息，日方已於昨日下午，正式發表。日方代表，在倫敦發表上述聲明，謂：日方對於國際聯盟，已失去信心。日方代表，在倫敦發表上述聲明，謂：日方對於國際聯盟，已失去信心。日方代表，在倫敦發表上述聲明，謂：日方對於國際聯盟，已失去信心。

### 各國報紙評論聯盟失敗

▲英報不滿巴西波蘭  
▲法報謂德法邦交  
▲柏林十七日電：此種極重要之消息，日方已於昨日下午，正式發表。日方代表，在倫敦發表上述聲明，謂：日方對於國際聯盟，已失去信心。

### 摩洛哥態度堅決

▲摩洛哥態度堅決  
▲摩洛哥態度堅決  
▲摩洛哥態度堅決

### 英總理為煙火所炸

▲英總理為煙火所炸  
▲英總理為煙火所炸  
▲英總理為煙火所炸

### 蘇聯調查日本海岸礦產

▲蘇聯調查日本海岸礦產  
▲蘇聯調查日本海岸礦產  
▲蘇聯調查日本海岸礦產

### 烏克蘭農業專家大會

▲烏克蘭農業專家大會  
▲烏克蘭農業專家大會  
▲烏克蘭農業專家大會

### 慘劇發生時目擊者之報告

▲慘劇發生時目擊者之報告  
▲慘劇發生時目擊者之報告  
▲慘劇發生時目擊者之報告

### 日人對白人拒絕移民之憤慨

▲日人對白人拒絕移民之憤慨  
▲日人對白人拒絕移民之憤慨  
▲日人對白人拒絕移民之憤慨

### 衛兵鎗刺什物之狀況

▲衛兵鎗刺什物之狀況  
▲衛兵鎗刺什物之狀況  
▲衛兵鎗刺什物之狀況

### 檢察廳檢驗死尸情形

▲檢察廳檢驗死尸情形  
▲檢察廳檢驗死尸情形  
▲檢察廳檢驗死尸情形

### 昨日天安門國代大會

▲昨日天安門國代大會  
▲昨日天安門國代大會  
▲昨日天安門國代大會

### 到會團體百餘民衆約五萬

▲到會團體百餘民衆約五萬  
▲到會團體百餘民衆約五萬  
▲到會團體百餘民衆約五萬

### 反八國通牒

▲反八國通牒  
▲反八國通牒  
▲反八國通牒

### 徐謙顧孟餘之元痛演說辭

▲徐謙顧孟餘之元痛演說辭  
▲徐謙顧孟餘之元痛演說辭  
▲徐謙顧孟餘之元痛演說辭

### 當場通過議決案共八項

▲當場通過議決案共八項  
▲當場通過議決案共八項  
▲當場通過議決案共八項

### 會場之布置

▲會場之布置  
▲會場之布置  
▲會場之布置

### 國民大會向八國嚴重抗議

▲國民大會向八國嚴重抗議  
▲國民大會向八國嚴重抗議  
▲國民大會向八國嚴重抗議

### 如不撤回通牒

▲如不撤回通牒  
▲如不撤回通牒  
▲如不撤回通牒

### 國民大會向八國嚴重抗議

▲國民大會向八國嚴重抗議  
▲國民大會向八國嚴重抗議  
▲國民大會向八國嚴重抗議

### 如不撤回通牒

▲如不撤回通牒  
▲如不撤回通牒  
▲如不撤回通牒

西門出京  
西門來京  
北京華英教育用品公司啟  
代售者均一律歡迎



















北門京設  
新內前北

寅 張

有黨旗

本館欲購者速向南京新華書局購買（上卷已出下卷正在付印中）

凌元齋眼鏡店廣告

本店造水晶眼鏡近南鏡茶壩晶石眼鏡各式夾金絲鏡架西式化學邊（  
副俱全平價價格外克己出售前門外口經胡同路東便是）本店主人謹啓

人生無辜負一生不孝有三無後爲大多妻多妾已傷身體盧弱子弱  
家產以遺他人花錢無幾以接後戴如無子嗣述服種子寶真丹十八天百病  
得子喜慶臨門莫失此機會外埠因購急述奉上門外南孝順胡同南頭路  
啓

無人不和子宮久冷  
 生雙子七傷筋骨  
 五癆七傷筋骨疼痛  
 先後失期行經腹痛  
 此藥十天見效  
 過身倦怠手足冰冷  
 逆產即能順產  
 十二天賜顧諸君請認明  
 無人不和子宮久冷  
 生雙子七傷筋骨  
 五癆七傷筋骨疼痛  
 先後失期行經腹痛  
 此藥十天見效  
 過身倦怠手足冰冷  
 逆產即能順產  
 十二天賜顧諸君請認明

之  
液  
瀉  
神  
衰  
形  
喪  
驚  
嘆  
無  
兒  
兼  
之  
年  
壽  
不  
永  
中  
道  
崩  
殂  
而  
求  
子  
者  
原  
爲  
家  
業  
無  
人  
繼  
之  
家  
年  
過  
四  
十  
託  
言  
無  
子  
廣  
蓄  
姬  
妾  
以  
爲  
毓  
麟  
有  
望  
誰  
知  
腎  
火  
熾  
而  
情  
慾  
肆  
洩  
神  
衰  
形  
喪  
驚  
嘆  
無  
兒  
兼  
之  
年  
壽  
不  
永  
中  
道  
崩  
殂  
而  
求  
子  
者  
原  
爲  
家  
業  
無  
人  
繼  
之

咳嗽喘五勞七傷冬令即犯喘中代血或受風寒久嗽不愈服此丸立能  
 神乎奇速輕者一料大見功效重者三料斷根永不再犯各界試用方知  
 也每日早晚服均可料大見功效重者三料斷根永不再犯各界試用方知  
 人傳授不惜重資配合此丸考驗多次百發百中專治男婦老幼數種心胃腹  
 吐瀉泄或暴中寒涼胃腹絞痛難忍無論新得舊犯食寒氣疼一  
 永土不服  
 每付大洋二角每料十二付大洋二元零五分服料元肉煎水送下忌食生冷油膩之物  
 每付大洋二角每料十二付大洋二元零五分服料元肉煎水送下忌食生冷油膩之物

有礙於此研究信譽採取百草之蕊炮煉諸藥之精配合此水效驗無比專治男婦白濁淋瀝而目昏粉風虛氣色不潤風鉗紋瘰癧一切面上百病除水立見奇效功能化粉刺除黑斑退斑去風除癩不可盡言常擦此水面似荷花非本堂誇口諸君請購一二小瓶試用方知言之謬也 暗每大洋二角

[illegible]

專門爲眼科之至寶目爲人生之至寶不可不明失明則成廢人夫目病者皆不外乎氣血悲動也者門內散光眼氣聚於一處者門外散光眼氣散於大澤一切症候此丸能治諸般眼疾不論無夢者心腎不交見巴滑者

[illegible]



# The People's Tribune

國民新報

Vol. I No. 23

Registered at the C. P. O. as a Newspaper

PEKING, FRIDAY, MARCH 19, 1926.

中華民國郵政特准掛號認爲新聞紙類

PRICE: 8 cents with Chinese Section

## Tuan Fengtien Guards Shoot to Kill!

### CHINA'S TROUBLES CAUSED BY IMPERIALISTS MAKING TOOLS OF MILITARISTS, SAYS CANTON

**Canton Nationalist Government Issues Statement Analysing Present Situation; Wu and Chang the Apparent Evils; Behind These the Foreign Powers**

**Events of Republic Cited to Show Ways Militarists, Imperialists and Politicians Plot to Work for China's Ruin; Duty of Nationalist Government to Rid Country of These Dove-Tailed Evils; Must Have National People's Conference**

Chung Mei  
The Canton Nationalist Government has issued a statement on the present situation. A translation of the Chinese text reads:

"For years the country has been in incombent trouble. The utilisation of the militarists as tools by the imperialists and the employment of the politicians as helpers by the militarists together with their continual conspiracies, have been the cause for the present unsettled condition.

"The Nationalist Government has many times notified the people of this very fact. For instance, when the subordinates of Chang Tso-lin revolted against him, he was protected by the imperialists; and when Wu Pei-fu attacked the Fengtien Party during the latter's retreat, Chang Tso-lin seeing that Wu was again active, placatingly joined hands with him. Their plot is to endanger and finally overthrow the Kuomintang Army. At present hostilities have broken out in Hupeh and Honan, and it will gradually enlarge and increase.

#### Evidences Unite

"Formerly when the two devils, Wu Pei-fu and Chang Tso-lin, were opposing each other and causing incessant war, our fellow countrymen suffered indescribable sufferings. At present, however, they are united and indulge in misgoverning the country traitorously and ill-treating the people mercilessly. We, citizens of China, and the Kuomintang Army—the Army for the people—must unite in eradicating these two demons, before militarism can be rooted out and imperialism deprived forever of means of plotting intrigues.

"With regard to the shameless politicians, their professions are to wheedle the militarists, and artfully to cover their evil deeds with insincere names and hypocritical literature. Therefore, once Chang Tso-lin has acquired military power, there will come before him the politicians with their bombastic and flowery schemes of administration of localities and plans of protection of the people. Then they find that Wu Pei-fu is still ambitious and active, they will support Tsao Kun's Constitution and the Provisional Constitution. The politicians, unquestionably deserve death.

#### Deceived By Watchword

What is the meaning of supporting the Provisional Con-

stitution? This kind of advocacy is nothing but the watchword of the Canton Government put up in the 6th and 7th year of the Chinese Republic. The politicians stole it and intended to deceive the people with it. But they are ignorant of the true fact that it was the stubbornness of the Senate at that time in resisting the mandate of dissolution of the Parliament by the Northern Militarists that induced the people to render them support and to fight against the militarists; but in the 12th year of the Chinese Republic the so-called senators mostly sold themselves to the militarists and become bribed tools. For this reason they have been abhorrently rejected by the people. Therefore to advocate the support of the Provisional Constitution is to support those bribed tools. Human beings have a sense of judgment and there is no one so senseless as to do that.

"On the other hand the advocacy of the support of Tsao Kun's Constitution signifies that the advocates wish to increase the support of the slave bands of the bribed tools. This terrifies us more. In fact these advocacies are the products of the impudent politicians, who only help the militarists to enrich themselves and are not only paying no notice to the welfare of the country and people but also abhor them absolutely. The awakened citizens will surely not allow them to continue their treacherous deeds.

"Whereas Tuan Chi-jui the figure head of the militarists, is rejected in time of anger and nourished in time of joy, he feels no shame and still hopes to make use of the title of National Conference in realising his Rehabilitation Conference, which will augment the evil deeds. Indeed it is not worth our time to argue against them.

#### Imperialists and Militarists

"The foremost and most urgent undertaking of the Nationalist Government is the overthrow of imperialism and militarism, and it is our duty to direct the people and the people's army to eradicate these hindrances and to bring about the National Revolution successfully. We accepted the resolutions of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang and will convene the National Conference and its Preparatory Conference advocated by the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen, in order to settle the present crisis of the country, because under present conditions the only available measure for saving the country is for the people themselves to take political power. It is hoped that all will strive for it."

(Sd) The Nationalist Government of Canton.

### "Satisfactory" Assurances Given Powers

**Foreign Office Protests Over Stepping Of Bounds Of Protocol By Powers But Promises By Generals Avert Crisis**

Kuo Wen  
That the action of the naval commanders of the Protocol Powers in connection with the navigation of the Peiho by the merchantmen of the Powers oversteps the bounds of the Protocol of 1901 and therefore cannot be recognized as proper by the Chinese Government is emphasized in the reply which the Waichiao-pu made Wednesday evening to the ultimatum of the Diplomatic Corps.

#### Promises Satisfactory

Chung Mei  
The ministers of the Protocol Powers at a meeting yesterday morning decided that the promises made by the Kuomintang commander of the Taku forts and General Pi, representing the Fengtien flotilla, were satisfactory, and the measures contemplated in the ultimatum which expired yesterday noon, were thus considered unnecessary.

According to information received by the ministers here, the negotiations in Tientsin were conclusive on all but the 5th Article of the memorandum, and in that case it was agreed that in addition to the inspection of incoming ships by the customs, the harbor police were to be permitted to search the Chinese passengers to prevent the entrance of spies or other enemy figures.

The meeting of the ministers also discussed the reply of the Foreign Office which was received Wednesday night and which affirmed the stipulation of the Protocol that communications between Peking and the sea must be kept open.

The Foreign Office, however, asserted in the note that the at-

(Continued on page 2)

### FAILURE TO ADMIT GERMANY VIEWED AS MOST DISASTROUS EVENT IN HISTORY OF LEAGUE

United Press  
Geneva, March 17.—Experts observers declare that the repercussion of this failure to admit Germany will be felt throughout the world. It is generally admitted that the whole structure of the League is gravely endangered by the questions raised through the episode.

#### Worst Crisis In History

Reuter  
Geneva, March 17.—The feelings voiced in moderate language by Sir Austen Chamberlain and M. Briand today are being re-echoed in stronger terms on all sides, namely, that the League is passing the worst crisis in its history.

The failure to bring Germany into the League created a sensation in Berne where it is felt that

### CANTON APPOINTS LU TI-PING TO LEAD EXPEDITION NORTH

Kuo Wen  
Hongkong, March 16.—The Canton Government has appointed General Lu Ti-ping to lead the anti Northern expedition into Hunan via the Peikiang and General Cheng Chien to command the Relief Expedition.

### Hsu Chien Urges Guard Be Dismissed

Chung Mei  
Asks Five Measures; New Guards; Tuan Resign; Removal Of Protocol Ministers; Oppose Britain And Japan

It is reliably stated that Hsu Chien has submitted a petition to the government urging five things.

1. The dismissal of the bodyguards of the Provisional Government, and substitution of a new guard.
2. The request that Marshal Tuan resign.
3. Organization of a People's Government.
4. The joining with Germany, Russia, Austria and other countries to defeat British and Japanese imperialism.
5. The removal of the ministers of the eight Protocol Powers.

### TIFFIN IN HONOR OF DR. ARTHUR SMITH

Chung Mei  
The American Association of Peking will hold a tiffin at twelve thirty, March 21st, in honor of Dr. Arthur Smith, the veteran missionary, who is shortly leaving for America.

The tiffin will be held at the Grand Hotel de Peking and all American men and their friends are cordially invited.

## MEN AND WOMEN SHOT DOWN BEFORE WAR OFFICE WHEN PROTESTING POWERS' ULTIMATUM

### FORMER MINISTER OF EDUCATION GAVE FIRING ORDER, REPORT

According to the story of yesterday's shooting in the "Shih Chieh Evening Paper," the order for the firing was given by Chang Shih-chao, former Minister of Education, and now secretary to Executive Tuan. This, it is claimed, is the first step in the recently announced program to check the participation of students in public affairs. Much indignation is being expressed among educational circles, both faculty and students.

### Ask Abolition Of Powers' Rule When Shot Down

**Banners in Demonstrations Call for Departure of Protocol Ministers, Abolition of Protocol and Other Treaties**

The general sentiment expressed by the banners carried in Wednesday's and yesterday's demonstration as well as resolutions passed at the meeting of students, are translated as follows:

1. A circular telegram should be issued to the people all over the country opposing the ultimatum of the eight countries.
2. A circular telegram should be addressed to all the oppressed peoples in the world on the effect of opposing against the eight countries' sending an expedition to China.
3. The eight Ministers signing the ultimatum should be sent out of Peking.
4. The Peking Government should be urged to send a note to the eight countries solemnly and seriously rebutting the ultimatum.
5. The Protocol of 1901

### Guards Did Not Stop Shooting Till Kuominchun Came

**Eye Witness Story By Yen-ching Student in Demonstration**

Statement Made by Chang Sheng Jung, Yen-ching University

In the first instance the crowd sent five delegates to Tuan Chi-jui, the Chief Executive, who would not receive them under any conditions. When these delegates returned with the news of his refusal, the crowd said, "He is our Chief Executive, and since he holds that position, he should receive any persons representing the people in Peking." The delegates of the Chief

(Continued on page 2)

### Tuan's Troops Fire Into Crowd When Delegation Seeks Audience With Provisional Chief Executive; Twenty-seven Killed, Including Three Women Students; Scores Wounded.

**Second Attack Within Two Days; Several Students Beaten By Guards Wednesday Night; Kuominchun Defence Commissioner Protests Slaying Of Students; Wounded In Hospitals Of City; Hundred Organizations Protest.**

Tuan Chi-jui's bodyguard, consisting of reorganized Fengtien soldiers, killed 24 men and three women students who called to see Premier Chia at the War Office soon after noon yesterday. The number of wounded is not yet known but it must be over a hundred. These students were part of a monster patriotic demonstration which took place at the Tien An Men earlier in the morning to protest against the ultimatum of the Protocol Powers in connexion with the precautionary measures taken by the military forces of the Government at Taku Bar.

To a representative of the Tribune, Miss Joan Hsu, who is a student of Yen-ching University and a daughter of Mr. George C. Hsu, the distinguished Kuomintang leader, stated that she was a member of the Yen-ching Girl contingent which formed part of the mass delegation that visited the Premier's Office. Soon after they entered the courtyard, firing took place in circumstances which she was not in a position to describe clearly owing to the distance separating her from the head of the delegation which first suffered. She and a number of Yen-ching girl students rushed into a small adjoining courtyard for shelter but there they were forced back by a body of soldiers with fixed bayonet.

Re-entering the main courtyard, they barely escaped coming within the line of further firing which had been going on intermittently for about fifteen to twenty minutes. She eventually succeeded in reaching the outer gate after passing over the bodies of a large number of dead students lying in front of the entrance. She could not say how many had been killed. "The boys and girls," she said, "must have been shot by the soldiers while trying to escape through the front gate. They lay in heaps, some on top of the other."

### Previous Outrage

Chung Mei  
Yesterday's incident was the outgrowth of a less serious one Wednesday evening when the bodyguard beat several students who were trying to see the Premier to submit a protest against the ultimatum of the Protocol Powers.

Enraged at that treatment

the students gathered together yesterday morning at the Tien An Men and marched to Marshal Tuan's office in the old Ministry of Navy on north Hatamen Street. No official was in and the students got into the court inside the gates, where speeches were made and general confusion reigned with shouting and calling about.

The troops, who belonged to the 3rd Battalion under the Commander of the 2nd Regiment of the Bodyguards, attempted to silence the demonstrators. The latter wanted to know how they could keep quiet while the country was being sold. They insisted that they be allowed in to see the Premier and even appointed a committee of five to interview him.

#### Several Volleys

In some way that is hard to glean from either the excited students or the authorities a volley was fired, the guards say into the air. The crowd not twayed by that was next fired into by the troops and from the sound which was audible all over the northern section of Peking, several volleys must have been fired.

Within ten minutes students covered with blood and with clothing torn and dirty began

(Continued on page 3)

### Japan To Demand Apology For Taku

**Yoshizawa Receives Instructions, Will Ask Apology, Punishment Of Chinese And Indemnification Of Wounded**

Reuter  
Tokyo, March 18.—The Cabinet has decided to instruct Mr. Yoshizawa to demand a formal apology regarding the Taku incident, as well as the punishment of the guilty Chinese and the indemnification of the wounded. Mr. Yoshizawa has been instructed to negotiate the details and to be as lenient as possible.

The Government spokesman said that, no matter whether China accepts responsibility or not, Japan does not intend to resort to force. If no agreement is reached she might take the question up before the World Court. He emphasised that friendly and peaceable results are Japan's main aim.



## The People's Tribune

IS THE ENGLISH SECTION OF THE KUO MIN HSIN PAO (國民新報), AN ORGAN OF CHINESE NATIONAL OPINION

EDITORIAL OFFICE: 7 Kuan Chang Hutung (官場胡同) Peking (Telephone E. 4595), to which all communications relating to the editorial department and all letters intended for publication should be addressed.

BUSINESS OFFICE: 30 Yen Shou Sze Chieh, Chienmen (前門外延壽寺街), Peking (Telephone S. 4870), to which all business communications relating to subscriptions and advertisements should be sent.

### SUBSCRIPTION RATES, EXCLUDING POSTAGE

For English Section: 5 cents per copy, one dollar per month, \$5.00 for 6 months, \$10 for a year.

For Chinese Section: 3 cents per copy, .80 cents per month, \$4.40 for 6 months, \$8.00 for a whole year.

For both English & Chinese Sections: 8 cents per copy, \$1.50 per month, \$8.50 for 6 months, \$15.00 for a whole year.

A discount on the above rates is allowed to teachers and students.

THE PEOPLE'S TRIBUNE is published every morning except Monday and holidays.

Friday, March 19, 1926.

## The Massacre Of Students

A dying nation has no voice. It is because China is not yet a dying nation that she has found a voice in her students. And instinctively, it may be, Foreign Imperialism feels the menace to itself which lies in the emergence of the students as a political force in the liberation of China that there have been massacres of students at Shanghai on May 30 and off the Shameen on June 23.

And yesterday the other twin-foes of Nationalist China—the Peking Mandarinate and Chinese Militarism—revealed themselves in the further massacre of students in the Premier's courtyard. In the large process of history that is transforming China today, the precise origin of the massacre is but a detail of the same sort as the specific set of facts that made the policeman Everson fire on the Shanghai students or the wine-bibber, Sir James Jamieson, falsify the record of the Shameen massacre. The thing that matters is that students have been massacred by the instrumentality of forces which, throughout history, have ranged themselves against the creative order of forces conditioning human progress and the vital life of nations.

The mouths of alien Imperialists and their Chinese acolytes—that strange breed of "moderates" without mind and without guts—are now full of imprecations and curses against the students. It is accounted a mortal sin that, in a great moment in the life of the Nation, they throw their young but conquering strength into the struggle for the liberation of their country from the rule and dominion of Foreign Imperialism. They sin, it is said, because they have broken the tradition of ages and, unlike students abroad, leave their books and halls of study in order to enter the market-place and strive so that this Nation shall not perish. And doubtless yesterday's sacrifice of young lives will furnish a fresh text for the revilers to inveigh against a historical movement which, in its originality and its youth and its deaths, is without parallel in the annals of nations struggling to be free.

It is not choice but utter necessity that moves our students to take part in the political life of Nationalist China. Unlike students abroad, they live and study and work in a country where the most fundamental changes in the social and political structures of society are in course of development and where, therefore, political equilibrium does not exist. In this state of things, they have to do work which is done by other classes in a country like America or England where a state of political equilibrium and stability exists and where the public life of the nation is so ordered and departmentalised, so to speak, that students do the traditional work of all students and politicians and the otherwise politically-minded are engaged in political life. But in China public life has not yet been so ordered and departmentalised, because our historical heritage and the pressure and impact of alien Imperialism have combined in creating a social and political fluidity which is seeking new forms and moulds of life and action. And in the political activities of our students, we are profoundly convinced there lies the richest promise of the future of China. That our students—who are the workers and rulers of tomorrow—are today taking an active and decisive part in the historic task of freeing their country from foreign domination is, surely, a guarantee and a proof that this Nation of ours shall be a Nation of Free Men.

## One Man's Reaction To Yesterday's Crime

The Following Story and Comment on Yesterday's Shooting Was Sent to The People's Tribune by a Man Who Arrived on the Scene of the Firing Before The Crowd Was Entirely Dispersed And While The Dead And Wounded Were Still Piled on The Ground.

All the evidence goes to show that the shooting down of Peking citizens yesterday had been planned beforehand. At the time this crime was perpetrated there was no cause for the employment of violence of any kind, let alone shooting. The shooting commenced without warning and it would, therefore, appear that the demonstrators were enticed into a trap to be shot down in cold blood. The only offence that the crowd can be charged with is that they came to protest against the further humiliation of their country by the imperialists and to call upon the men who call himself the Chief Executive to stand firm in defence of the interests of their country.

By spilling the blood of his countrymen in this murderous and unprovoked manner Tuan Chi-jui, who, since he has been in office has striven to please the imperialists, has now no doubt proved to the latter's satisfaction that he is worthy of their trust.

The story of the tragedy as told by an eyewitness proves that the shooting was absolutely unprovoked on the part of the demonstrators who, as a matter of fact showed remarkable restraint in view of the question involved. The demonstration as a whole was incomparably more orderly than demonstrations have been in Peking in the past.

The fact of the crime, as related by the eyewitness is as follows:

### Told by Eyewitness

Before noon yesterday a crowd of about three thousand gathered in the Tien An Men Square where speeches were made against the ultimatum. At the conclusion of the speeches the crowd lined up to march to the house of the Chief Executive to submit to him the resolution which had been passed. No incident of any kind occurred along the route. On arrival at Tuan's house the demonstrators were allowed freely to enter the courtyard. Here about three companies of Tuan's bodyguard were drawn up in front of the house, some armed with rifles, others with revolvers and broadswords. The crowd filled the courtyard facing the soldiers. No anger or excitement was visible. Several of the demonstrators even went up to the soldiers and conversed amiably with them until an officer intervened, when they quietly withdrew. There was some singing of national songs, but no speeches were delivered.

### Delegates Barred

Meanwhile a deputation of about a half a dozen men made their way to the entrance of the house to ask permission to interview Tuan Chi-jui, but their way was barred by a detachment of soldiers and an official told them that they would not be permitted to enter. After trying for a little time to persuade the official to allow them to enter and finding their pleadings vain, the deputation withdrew and returned to the main crowd. At this time there was complete order. In fact it seemed that the demonstration would end very tamely. It can be definitely and emphatically stated that there was not the slightest attempt on the part of any demonstrator to force his way past the soldiers. The

whole crowd stood at some distance from the lined-up soldiers.

### No Warning

Suddenly the soldiers brought their arms to the present and the next instant, without any warning, a volley rang out. The crowd made a rush for the gates leaving many lying on the ground. After the first volley the soldiers retreated behind the gate of the house and through the grating kept up a running fire for about ten minutes into the fleeing crowd. At the gates of the courtyard police and soldiers were stationed and backed at the running people with swords, bayonets, sticks, belts and anything that came to their hand. At the main gate the crowd got jammed and the soldiers and police continued ferociously to hack at the struggling mass of humanity.

### Outrages Committed

When at last the crowd got through a pile of bodies lay on threshold crushed and mutilated in the deadly struggle. In the adjoining streets a regular man hunt was going on. Every one found still wearing a badge or carrying a banner was beaten almost to death. Numerous bodies were laying about either senseless or killed. Scores of men and women were staggering along, bleeding from wounds in the head or the body.

The soldiers and police showed the utmost ferocity in dealing with their helpless victims. Bodies writhing in pain on the ground were kicked and beaten without remorse. The body of one girl was discovered with the head completely severed. In many cases the clothes and ornaments and watches of the dead and wounded were stolen.

### MORE GOLD FOUND IN KAMTCHATKA

Moscow—Rich gold sands were discovered in Kamtchatka on the river Byelaya, at a distance of about 100 versts from its estuary. There were also found indications of platinum deposits in the neighbourhood.

The Geological Committee of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences has completed an exploration of the disused Tcheliabinsk group of gold mines situated between the river Mnass and the lake Kremenkul, 7 kilometres from Tcheliabinsk, in Siberia. 30 large gold-bearing veins from 60 to 300 metres in length were found to be situated on an area of 5-6 kilometres.

### EDUCATION MINISTRY TO HAVE VICE-CHIEF

Kuo Wen

Mr. Han An has been slated for the post of Vice Minister of Education, according to information from local political circles. A mandate will be issued shortly, appointing Mr. Han to this post and also making him in charge of the Ministry. The Premier decided upon this step because he saw there was no possibility of inducing Mr. Ma Chun-wu to assume office.

Mr. Han is a returned student from America and is now Industrial Commissioner of Suiyuan. He formerly served as Dean of the National Agricultural College and is on good terms with the First Kuominchun.

### MORE THAN 60% INFANT MORTALITY RATE IN OSAKA

United Press

Osaka, March 12. — More than sixty per cent of the babies born in Osaka last year died during the year, according to a report from the municipal industrial bureau. The number of births is given at 62,975, and the number of deaths of babies under one year of age at 45,502. In one city ward more babies under a year old died than were born, deaths number 3369 and births 3093 in Tennoji-ku.

### Novaya Zemlya Expedition Is Successful

Moscow.—In the early part of January at Moscow an address was delivered by Prof. Samoilovitch, the head of the Novaya Zemlya. The expedition has been going on for 4 years, under the auspices of the Supreme Council of National Economy. The purpose of the Expedition is to explore the little known details of nature and climate upon that island.

The territory was found to abound in tremendous opportunities for lucrative fishing and hunting. The climate of Novaya Zemlya is not at all so severe as is usually surmised. On the average the cold does not get lower than 20 below zero (Reaumur), and it is very rarely that the thermometer registers 50 below zero. In 1925 the expedition succeeded in negotiating the difficult and dangerous trip around the northern extremity of Novaya Zemlya. Having explored the northeastern shore of the island, the expedition corrected many inaccuracies in the existing maps and discovered two new gulfs.

Moreover, it was established by the expedition that the direction of the current at the Kara Gates is from the Behring to the Kara Sea, and not the reverse, as it was hitherto supposed.

A suitable site was chosen by the expedition for the installation of a radio station at the northern extremity of Novaya Zemlya. The Polar region is the place where various air-currents originate, and the meteorological information from this radio station would be of tremendous importance to the U.S.S.R. It would also be of great help to ships navigating in those waters via the Great Northern Route, by giving them timely warning of the presence of icebergs and ice-fields.

The work of the expedition will be continued next summer.

### HUMMEL SPEAKER AT HISTORICAL ASSN.

Chung Mei

The next meeting of the Peking Historical Association will be held in the Library of the Political and Social Science Association, Men Shen K'u, Nan Ch'ih Tz'e, at 3 o'clock tomorrow afternoon.

Mr. Arthur W. Hummel, Professor of History in the Yenching School of Chinese Studies, Peking, will read a paper on "Recent Tendencies in Historical Research in China". All those who are interested are welcome.

### DELEGATES STILL PONDER SURTAX

Nippon Denpo

The Surtax Commission of the Tariff Conference met at 11 o'clock yesterday morning. A Draft Resolution on the 2.5 per cent and the 5 per cent surtax question was drawn up, and views were exchanged. No definite decision was reached on the date of enforcement. The session rose at 12 o'clock. It is expected that the question will be thoroughly settled at next session.

## ORIENTAL REMINDS WEST THAT A FAIR DEAL SPEAKS LOUDER THAN FAIR WORDS

United Press

Tokyo, March 12. — Many public speakers and writers in Japan today are emphasizing the contention that justice demands some return to the crowded nations of the Orient of lands taken away from them in the past by white races, which continue still to let this land lie undeveloped.

Yakuanke Tsurumi, a noted publicist and politician, made this the keynote of an address delivered before a recent gathering of Rotarians from abroad, and again laid emphasis upon it in an address before the Tokyo Women's Club, his subject being "Peace".

"Behind all peace talk," he told his hearers, "there must be an understanding of the demand of the less fortunately placed for justice. A just treatment of all humans on the basis of a 'let

live' policy is necessary. If peace talk is based upon such an understanding it will be constructive, but it will be futile if latent needs of unfortunate nations be ignored.

"The desire for world peace is dominant all over the world, particularly in the West, but it must be remembered that in the Orient an irresistible tendency is rooted in the people to feel that they have lost territory to the West, which has brought inbred resentment, especially when the West, with its great land areas sparsely populated, has closed its doors to the East with its teeming millions.

"Consequently the Orient fails to comprehend talk of internationalism emanating from a country which has placed its ban on immigration from the Orient."

### "SATISFACTORY" ASSURANCES GIVEN POWERS

(Continued from page 1)

titute of the foreign naval commanders at Tientsin went beyond the scope of the Protocol of 1901 and could not therefore be recognized by the Chinese government as an equitable means.

### What It Means

Acceptance by the Fengtien and Kuominchun authorities of the demands of the Powers, means that all hostilities in the channel from Taku Bar to Tientsin must be discontinued, all mines or other obstructions removed, navigation signals restored and not further molested, all combatant vessels must remain outside Taku Bar and refrain from interference with foreign shipping and the searching of foreign vessels except by the Customs discontinued.

The Powers are discussing and will announce just what foreign ships are covered by their arrangement, since these of all nationals will not be.

### The Note

The Foreign Office note reads as follows:

"Peking, March 17, 1926.

Acknowledging the receipt of Your Excellency's Note of the 16th of this month together with the communication which the naval Commandants of the several Powers in Tientsin have transmitted to both the Chinese belligerent parties in Taku, we have the honour to inform Your Excellency that we have immediately forwarded these documents to the competent military authorities.

In conformity with the stipulations of the Protocol of 1901 the free communication between Peking and the sea must remain unobstructed, a principle which the Chinese Government has always respected.

Unfortunately there have been recently movements of troops as a result of warfare in the neighbourhood of Taku which were the cause that foreign vessels have been subjected to certain restraint in their navigation.

The Chinese Government having received on several occasions communications therefrom from the Diplomatic Representatives of the Foreign Powers is doing everything that lies within its power to remove these obstacles and to restore free communication between Peking and the sea.

We are convinced that the Diplomatic Representatives are aware of this fact. However, the Interested Ministers not

### GUARDS DID NOT STOP SHOOTING TILL KUOMINCHUN CAME

(Continued from page 1)

Executive replied that he would not appeal today. Then a number of persons in the crowd shouted that since Tuan Chi-jui would not receive their delegates they should overthrow the government.

While the people in the crowd were shouting, about thirty of those who seemed to be soldiers in plain clothes, with large sticks hit the girls and small boys in the back of the crowd. When they cried out, the people who were at the front of the crowd tried to get back and see what was going on. At this time General Tuan's guard began to shoot into the air and the crowd at the front tried to get away as fast as possible. Then when they started to run, the guard began to shoot at them directly, aiming especially at their feet. Many of them were wounded in their legs and wrists and I think that probably there were about ten to twenty killed. A number of girls and small boys fell down and were wounded too. Regardless of the fact that many were wounded, the guard did not stop shooting and, therefore, the Kuominchun sent two companies of soldiers to try to make them cease firing. Seven in our college were wounded. In addition to one of our woman students who was killed, one woman and at least seven men students were wounded.

wishing to await with some patience the solution of this question have given instructions to their naval Commandants to transmit the above mentioned communication fixing a time limit for the answer.

### Beyond Scope

Upon examination of the contents of this communication it appears that the naval Commandants of the different Powers in Tientsin have thereby assumed an attitude which the Chinese Government considers to be beyond the scope of the Protocol of 1901. It cannot recognize this as an equitable means.

The competent military authorities have been authorised to take the proper measures with regard to the different clauses of the said communication, and at the same time we are writing to Your Excellency with the request to communicate with those Ministers who have naval forces in Tientsin to enter into relations with the local military authorities in order to find together the proper ways and means for the maintenance for the communication with the sea.

It is essential that no recourse should be had to extreme (too hasty) methods, especially in view of the friendly relations which exist between China and the friendly Powers."



## TERMS OF ABUSE

Witty Writer In Manchester  
Guardian Culls Gems From  
Literature In The Art Of  
Using Abusive Verbiage

It seems strange that no one has compiled an indexed anthology of them for use "on several occasions." There are books which aim at supplying you with funny stories which may be appropriately produced at a wedding breakfast, a Masonic banquet, a presentation of prizes at the tennis club or the opening of a parish bazaar; there are printed collections of venerable toasts for use at dull dinners; there are "Complete Letter Writers" which will not only tell you how to address the Archbishop of Canterbury or the youngest daughter of an earl, but will also supply you with the most dignified specimens of actual correspondence, from an application for a small loan during "temporary financial embarrassment" to the turning down of a proposal of marriage; but there is no work specifically devoted, under classified headings, to terms of abuse, though I am sure any publisher with his wits about him would simply leap at a volume entitled "Hard Words for High Feelings."

## Some Synonyms

Some slight instruction may be gained by consulting authorities on other subjects. Under the heading of "Bad Man," for instance, the estimable Roget of the "Thesaurus" includes "cockatrice" and "basilisk," both of which are terms that would not, unassisted, occur to the average man in a temper.

But I think one might fairly describe the kind of ass who plays his wrong ball on a golf links as a cockatrice; and "You basilisk!" is a good, upstanding mouthful. The late Mr. Blake Odgers in his celebrated work on "Libel and Slander" also touches on this subject, but not always with conviction, in spite of the assurance that it was held to mean an "ambidexter," or one who takes a fee from both parties to an action, I cannot see why an attorney should once upon a time have recovered damages because a disappointed suitor confronted him in public with accusation "Thou art a daffadown"—it sounds to me a most pleasant and poetical tribute, though to a generation which remembered its Ovid and the annoyance of Narcissus are not being able to be two things at once ("Infelix, quod non alter et alter eras!") it may have borne suggestion of double-dealing.

A subtle insult and a subtle attorney who took notice of it—the plain man of these days should eschew such refinements lest his curse goes home to roost as a compliment.

## Neglected Art

One reason why terms of abuse have been neglected by compilers of what I should like to describe (somewhat preciously, maybe) as "Vades Meca" for practical men possibly lies in the fact that there are two standards of efficiency in a slanging match. The vulgar prefer quantity rather than quality—"kep' on for ten minutes," 'e did, an' never repeated 'itself once," is their highest tribute. Most of the characters whom Kipling admires incline to that standard. "Bai-Jove-Judson" certainly did, with his.

"Stand up, Mr. Davies! What the Furnace in Tophet do you mean by taking their gold leaf? My—, are we a set of hairy pirates to scoff the storeroom out of a painted Levantine bumboat? Look contrite, you butt-ended, broad-breeched, bottle-bellied, swivel-eyed son of a tinker, you! My Soul alive, can't I maintain discipline in my own ship without a hired blacksmith of a boiler-rivetter putting me to shame before a yellow-nosed picaroon?"

Words, idle words, I know not what they mean—nor, I should say, does anyone else. "Broad-breeched," "butt-ended"—I think the true connoisseur of terms of abuse would regard them as fond things vainly invented. And here in this sceptred isle of kings you may call me a picaroon until the cows come home without ruffling my feeling—the thing is too remote from actuality to be offensive.

Blake Odgers has a warning on this point. Some imaginative and hasty fellow had called his neighbour "a bunter" and off rushed the incensed neighbour to seek redress from the courts, "Held," comments the legal authority sapiently, "that no action lay," inasmuch as it was impossible to attach any meaning at all to the epithet "bunter." Vaulting ambition in the matter of terms of abuse had overleapt itself—though it is worth noticing that in so doing it had avoided being saddled with damages for slander.

## Simple Terms Best

My own view is that the simpler terms, enunciated with clarity and conviction, are best. "Lout," "oaf," "dolt," "clown," "clod"—these are the words that hark back to our earliest days; they fall with a fearful earnestness (which, I think, probably has an historical basis) like a conquering Norman boot vigorously applied to the posterior of some luckless Saxon serf.

Also they have the masculine force of the dental consonants about them—they sound like a blow. How different—and symptomatic—is the ineffective hiss of the French "cochon." Even when they seek to intensify it with "Espece de cochon que vous etes!" they merely reduplicate the hiss. "Kind of a pig that you are!"—why, there is more pep and punch about it in English. In the complete art of verbal abuse hissing is no use—"s" and "d's" are needed, the verbal and audible symbols of the impending half-brick.

In matters of insult the fault of the French is to overlook the principle best enunciated in a revised version of Pope's couplet: 'Tis not enough the word should give offence; "The sound must seem an echo to the sense." There are not many good "made-up" terms of abuse. "You unmitigated snark!" has a nice sound about it, but unfortunately the Snark was a relatively inoffensive creature. (It is one of the oddities of the literature that matters so acute a mind as Lewis Carroll's should have failed to notice that "Boojum" was the word for a rather affectionate and kindly creature, whereas the "Snark" leaps at once to the mind as the really menacing monster.)

## American Inventions

The Americans, again, invent many new expressions, but no real terms of abuse—their slang, copious as it is, is a matter of

## THE MAIL BOX

An Open Letter: Some Questions  
The Editor,  
The People's Tribune.  
Sir:—

May I ask a few questions through your columns? My object is to secure answers (preferably right ones); my sole intention is to be better informed than I am at present. I shall be glad if either you or some reader, or readers, should oblige me.

This being St. Patrick's night, let me ask first:

Why has China not yet canonized one of her dead sons?

The other questions are:  
Why has the Peking Provisional Government not issued a punitive mandate against the Fengtien warships which caused all the trouble at Taku?

Why are British and Japanese said to be soft-peddling the Taku case and suggesting that a third power is more responsible for the 44-hour ultimatum?

Why did the powers agree to preserve the 1901 Protocol when it would have been much easier to let it remain broken?

Why are the Kuominchun so eager to be considered representatives of Chinese nationalism when the World War proved what nationalism causes?

Why has the Provisional Chief Executive not issued a mandate ordering Marshal Feng Yuxiang to commence his foreign tour, accompanied by Marshals Chang Tso-lin, Wu Pei-fu and Sun Chuan-fang, as well as Generals Chiang Kai-shek (Canton), Chiang Chih-chiang (Kalgan), Chang Tsung-chang (Tsinan), Chang Hsueh-liang (Shanghai), Li Ching-lin (Tsangchow?), Li Ming-chung (Peking), Li Lieh-chun (Tientsin?), and Chin Yun-ao (Chengchow?)?

Why do foreign imperialists not agree with each other, or, rather, why do foreign imperialist nationals not all support their imperialist governments?

Why do Soviet embassy officials condemn in others what they do themselves?

Why does the Peking Provisional Government's Foreign Minister (whoever he is) not propose the revision of the 1901 Protocol if his Government objects to enforcing its provisions?

Why do Chinese enthuse over getting a share of the British Boxer Indemnity when only recently they desired to boycott everything British?

Why does the Peking Provisional Government not either liberate or free ex-President Tsao Kun?

Why does the Peking Provisional Government not arrest agents in Peking of so-called governments in other parts of China?

Why do foreigners insist on staying in China?

Why do Chinese insist, on adopting foreign customs: costumes and customs tariffs?

There are more questions, but this seems enough for one letter. Can anyone answer all of them briefly? Oh, yes, here is another: Why do Chinese play war and love peace (and the people) so much?

Yours, etc.

J. G. Reid.

2 Chien Chang Hutung,  
Peking, March 17.

witticisms devised to please their user rather than offend his bearer. American slang is playful, satirical, amusing, but not, in the effective sense of the word, abusive. It is the Old World which supplies that quality at its ripest.

At this stage of the world's progress a really new and effective term of abuse is probably as hard to discover as a new surname—we rest upon our oars, content (in both departments of philology) with the generous legacy of the past. But I should certainly like to see its abusive legacy codified and arranged for the benefit of those who, in moments of deeper crisis, have need of "a few well-chosen words."

GORDON PHILLIPS.

MEN & WOMEN SHOT DOWN  
BEFORE WAR OFFICE

(Continued from page 1)

streaming down all the streets from the scene, most of them in a tremendous state of fear and excitement. The wounded remained where they fell and were later taken to the P.U.M.C. and other hospitals while those less seriously wounded were taken in rickshas or supported by friends and dragged away.

The firing occurred between one fifteen and one thirty and within a quarter of an hour Commander Li Ming-chung, the Kuominchun Defense Commissioner and acting Chief of Police, arrived on the scene. He was greatly wrought up and demanded to know who gave the order for the volley.

Commander Li then went to see Marshal Tuan and protested that his bodyguard should not have been allowed to slay the students.

## Women Killed

In the shooting by the bodyguard of the Provisional Government yesterday afternoon, one Yen-ching student was killed, and nine were wounded. The student killed was Miss Wei Shih-I, a student at the Yen-ching College. Of those who were wounded, two were women, one a student at the present time, the other a former student. At the Women's Normal School, two students were killed, and one seriously wounded. The dead are Miss Lin Ho-chen, and Miss Yang Teh-chun.

Miss Li Yun-Hsia, of the Women's Normal School, is critically ill at the P.U.M.C. hospital, and it is probable that both her arm and leg will have to be amputated. In addition to the above, twenty-four men were killed. Thirteen are reported wounded from the Women's Normal School. The P.U.M.C. reports that there are over twenty wounded there, the German Hospital one, the Methodist Hospital six, and the Central Hospital three.

## Protest Meeting

Kuo Wen

The news of the tragedy was received with the utmost indignation by the joint meeting of about one hundred organizations held at two o'clock yesterday

Deny Report Of  
Russian Cavalry  
With Kuominchun

None Of Cavalry Troops Are  
Reported Buriat Regiments;  
Don't Need Them, Say  
Headquarters

Chung Mei

The report that Buriat cavalry numbering several regiments have been sent to assist the Kuominchun on the Tsingpu Railway, is positively denied by the Kuominchun headquarters.

It is admitted that the Kuominchun is making good use of its cavalry, but none of the men are Russians. The Kuominchun, it is stated, has no occasion to ask for outside assistance, and no assistance except what is given by the Chinese people as a recognition that the cause of the Kuominchun is identical with the welfare of the people is wanted.

## Bandit's Cut Line

Nippon Denpo

Kalgan, Mar. 17.—A gang of bandits composed by the former followers of Tan Ching-lin captured Dolonnor on the 14th of this month, with the result that communications and traffic between the place and Kalgan is interrupted. Seeing that Yen Hsi-shan of Shansi is gradually taking an attitude antagonistic to it, the Kuominchun is strengthening the guard and defence on the Kin-Sui Railway front and the Tatung front.

afternoon in the Central Park for the purpose of discussing measures to be taken in connection with the ultimatum of the Protocol Powers. On the motion of the chairman the meeting postponed the discussion of the ultimatum issue and took up the question of the incident in the Cabinet office. After a brief deliberation it was decided to hold a mass meeting this afternoon at Tientsin to discuss the expulsion of Marshal Tuan Chi-jui. Resolutions were also passed to the effect that a telegram should be issued to the whole world repudiating the Provisional Government as the Government of China. A meeting is also being held in the auditorium of the Third Campus of the Peking National University when further anti-Tuan measures will be discussed.

INTERWOVEN  
SILK SOCKS

10 % CASH DISCOUNT

HIRSBRUNNER & CO.

PEKING

## A STYLISH FRAME



## SAVE YOUR EYES

"Better vision through scientific method" gets recognition far and wide. We do our utmost to tender optical service for the welfare of the wearing-public.

Optician and Optometrist.

CHINESE OPTICAL Co.

中國精益眼鏡公司

PEKING BRANCH

48 Kuan Yin Szu Chieh, Chien Men Wai.

1926

TENNIS BALLS.

RACKETS AND

TENNIS GEAR

10 % CASH DISCOUNT

LEGATION STORES

MOYLER, POWELL & CO.

14 MORRISON ST., PEKING.

## CHEN KWANG THEATRE

Tuesday to Saturday, March 16th to 20th,

At 3:30 and 9:15 p.m.

THE WORLD-FAMOUS STORY IN A MILLION DOLLAR  
SETTING OF SAZZLING BEAUTY AND SPLENDOR

MARION DAVIS

in

"WHEN KNIGHTHOOD WAS In FLOWER"

12 ..... Magnificent Reels ..... 12

Special Admission:

Stall \$1.00, Balcony \$1.50. Box per seat \$2.00.  
Seats Reserved for Box Only.

Next Program: Sunday to Tuesday, March 21st to 23rd,

ANITA STEWART

in

"THE LOVE PIKER"

A scintillating drama sparking with life's  
brightest theme.

## E. LEE'S GENERAL STORE

9, Hatamen Street; Opposite Legation Street East.

義利洋行

Ye Lee Yang Hang

## NOW SHOWING

Curtains

Curtains Material

Gentlemen's Outfittings

Household Articles

See Our Windows

## JAMES M. TALATI &amp; CO.

永昌洋行

HIGH CLASS FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS

& UPHOLSTERERS OF SOFAS & EASYCHAIRS

ETC. ETC.

Simmons Iron & Brass Bedsteads Dealers.

Indian Coir Mats & Matting Suppliers.

13 Hatamen Street.

Tel. 1068 East

Opp. Methodist Hospital

## HOTEL DU NORD

DAILY DINNER CONCERTS

NEWLY OPENED

Every Room With Bath & Shower

FAST COLORS

GOOD QUALITY

BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS

RUGS

JEN LI CO.

97 MORRISON ST.

PEKING



## Japanese Minister Denies Reports on Taku Incident

**Sends Note Contradicting Claims Made by Lu Chung-lin; States Didn't Fire First**

Chung Mei

The Japanese Minister in a memorandum to the Foreign Office Wednesday, denied certain allegations that have been made in connection with the incident at Taku when shots were exchanged between the fort and the Japanese destroyers. An official copy of the memorandum reads:

"While fully convinced of the facts stated in the Memorandum of the Japanese Legation dated March 13th by the detailed reports of the Japanese Consul General at Tientsin in regard to the Taku affair, the Japanese Minister feels constrained hereby to appeal once more to the serious and conscientious consideration of the Chinese Government.

"The actual situation of that unfortunate incident has become already so obvious that it is hardly necessary to reiterate the contents of the Memorandum of March 13th. It must, however, be pointed out that the reports of General Lu Chung-lin referred to the Memorandum of the Wai Chiao Pu dated March 14th are remarkable perversion of the real facts of the affair, particularly:

### Denials

(1) The member of the Japanese Consul-General specially dispatched to Taku never promised that the Japanese destroyers should lay anchor at a certain spot and wait for instructions from the Chinese superior officer.

(2) Japanese men-of-war are not, nor should be, subject to any constraint in respect of their navigation. Accordingly they are not bound to make signal by blowing the steam-whistle, nor did they on that particular occasion promise to do so.

(3) The Japanese Consul-General categorically denies the Chinese allegation that the messenger of General Lu Chung-lin was told that shots had first been fired from the Japanese side, and states that only plain facts were laid before him. Nor is it true that the Japanese Consul-General formally expressed regret to him for this affair.

The fact that the Japanese destroyers were fired first from the Chinese army and only after casualties were made of officers on board they had to reply to the Chinese attack is too clear to be distorted. Moreover positive evidences of third persons can be quoted on this point.

### No Hour Stated

Nor are these alone. With regard to the allegation that the navigation up the river of the Japanese destroyers was made at hours contrary to the previous arrangement, constituting the real cause of the incident, it is confirmed that no such previous arrangement had been made. The actual arrangement was that the high tide required for navigation having then been at about 2 o'clock in the afternoon and foreign steamers proceeded up the river taking advantage of this high tide, the Japanese destroyers had been asked to follow these vessels. Hence it was about 3 p.m. when they proceeded up the river and no mistake had been made in regard to the appointed time.

In short, reports of the Japanese Consul-General and also those from other quarters bring the real situation of the incident to full light and there remains no room for doubt where the responsibility for the incident lies.

In view of these facts the Japanese Minister hereby demands that the Chinese Government, having regard to the broad situation of friendship between Japan and China, should take without delay the best possible measures to bring about the fair and just settlement of this unfortunate affair.

## GEN. LI DENIES RUMOUR OF SPLIT IN CANTON ARMY

Kuo Wen

Hongkong, March 16. — General Li Chi-shen has issued another circular telegram denying the rumours that he is at loggerheads with General Chiang Kai-shek and vowing his allegiance to the Canton Nationalist Government.

## ASK ABOLITION OF POWERS' RULE WHEN SHOT DOWN

(Continued from page 1)

should be proclaimed null and void.

6. The demands to be brought forth to the eight countries. a. The Protocol of 1901 and all other unequal treaties should be made null and void.

b. The foreign warships and foreign troops at Peking and Tientsin and at all other ports should be withdrawn immediately.

c. The incident should be punished.

d. Compensation and indemnity should be paid to the dead and wounded in the Kuomintang through the Taku affair.

e. A monument should be erected for the dead officers and soldiers.

f. On the day of their burial, the different official institutions under the eight countries in China should hoist their national flags at half mast.

g. An apology should be offered to the Chinese government by the eight countries for the unfortunate event.

7. These bodyguards who would represent the different public bodies yesterday should severely punished.

8. A telegram should be sent to the Kuomintang encouraging them to fight for anti-Imperialism.

### Gen. Li Blames Powers

It is reported that General Li Ming-chung, Peking Defence Commissioner blamed the foreign powers as being indirectly behind the trouble yesterday afternoon since they submitted the ultimatum which caused the students to demonstrate. He is quoted to have told the Chief Executive that he would leave the capital to the powers to look after.

The authorities responsible for the firing later explained as their reasons that the speeches made in front of the government were entirely radical against it and it was feared that there were many among the mass who insisted upon overthrowing the government and replacing it with a Peoples' government.

Wednesday's demonstration was divided into two parts, one group going to the Foreign Office where they desired to force the Vice Minister to sign a note which they had drafted denouncing the ultimatum of the Powers.

The second group went to the Cabinet office and on being told that Marshal Tuan was not there, demanded to see the Premier. Four spokesmen were elected and led into the hall and just as a department chief was about to receive them, those outside tried to force their way in and in the scuffle with the guards, four men and one girl were severely wounded. According to same report, one of them died Wednesday night.

The mass meeting which preceded the massacre yesterday was held in front of the Tien An Men. Hsu Chien presided over the gathering at which it is reported the Peking Students' Union, the General Labor Union, the Kuomintang Party, The Dare-to-Die Corps and different schools were represented.

Hsu Chien presented a telegram which was to be sent to the Ministers of the Foreign Powers. Later eight resolutions were drawn up.

## \$5,196,000,000 Gold In New Domestic Securities In U.S.

**Increase Of More Than Half A Billion Over 1924 Figure; \$200,000,000 Decrease In Foreign Loans**

United Press

Washington, February 16. — Issues of new domestic securities sold in the United States last year totalled \$5,196,000,000, more than a half-billion gold dollars in 1924, Treasury officials said today.

Statistics showing a \$200,000,000 decrease in the amount of foreign loans floated in the United States were also made public. Foreign loans last year were \$1,097,627,000, compared with \$1,264,512,000 in the record year of 1924.

Large issues late in the year caused the large amount of new domestic securities, which in 1924 totalled \$4,588,000,000, an increase in turn of a half-billion dollars over the 1923 figure of \$4,029,000,000.

### CABLE NOTES

#### New Cardinal

Asiatic

Berlin, Mar. 17. — Monsigneur van Roly is appointed successor to the late Cardinal Mercier.

#### Danes in Berlin

Two Danish airplanes which left Copenhagen this morning landed at Berlin. The planes will fly to Japan via India.

#### Ecuador Cloudburst

Cloudbursts in Ecuador, South America, resulted in serious damage, estimated at two million dollars. The loss of life is put down at fifty.

#### Songsters Burned

A bird store in New York burned down, over one thousand canary birds and one hundred fifty monkeys perished in the flames.

#### Flood And Ice

The Kowno railroad station and a great number of houses are under water; the Njemen river has overflowed its banks. A severe spell of cold has now set in and floating ice has broken up three bridges so far.

#### D'Annunzio Ill

Signor d'Annunzio's health is reported to be rapidly failing; doctors will examine his mental condition as the great poet is behaving in a strange manner.

## Mind Reading Has Scientific Basis, is Claim

Tass

Moscow, March 17. — That further study of the human brain will reveal the possibility of thought transference, scientifically explicable, without any resort to mysticism or spiritualism, is claimed by Professor Bekhterev, famous brain specialist and member of the Academy of Science. Prof. Bekhterev has conducted a series of experiments which have shown that action upon the organs of vision and hearing causes the brain matter of human beings radiate electro-magnetic waves.

The Institute for the Study of the Brain in Leningrad has set up a special laboratory for the study of the electro-magnetic waves radiating from the brain in the process of thinking. The laboratory will be under the direction of Prof. Bekhterev.

### The Exchange Bank of China.

中華匯業銀行

PEKING OFFICE

Telephone No. 2278 and 2274 East. Transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business.

Receives Fixed, Special and Current Account Deposits.

Grants Loans on approved securities.

Chief Manager, H. LEE Sub-Manager, S. UVEDA

## VANDERVELDE RUNS HOME TO CHECK FALLING OF FRANC

Asiatic

Berlin, Mar. 17. — M. Vandervelde got a hurried telephone call from Brussels and may leave Geneva sooner than expected. The Belgian franc has dropped considerably in consequence of the deadlock in foreign loan negotiations. A cabinet crisis is anticipated.

## FAILURE TO ADMIT GERMANY VIEWED AS MOST DISASTROUS

(Continued from page 1)

disillusionment will not be lost if the British Government in the future will anchor themselves to the solid structure of the British Empire and put no faith in unsubstantial chimeras.

### China Speaks

United Press

Geneva, March 17. — It is imperative that the League of Nations at once abandon any conception of itself as a great Power based upon military strength, Chu Chao-hsin, delegate for China, declared in a speech before the League Assembly during its closing hours today and just before "Finis" was written to the most spectacular chapter of the League's history.

The League must also avoid the danger of influence through the domination of European politics, Chu warned in significant allusion to the recent affray which temporarily barred Germany from membership and which will, in the view of many, seriously impair the influence of the League throughout the world.

Chu insisted that the Commission studying reconstitution of the League Council base the distribution of Council seats purely upon the geographical position and the economic importance of nations.

This significant statement from the Chinese delegate followed a memorable scene wherein the Brazilian delegate, Mello Franco, told the Assembly that "Brazil's demand that she be granted a permanent Council seat simultaneously with Germany remains irrevocable."

Although expected, this declaration was none the less spectacular and impressive, for it was realized on all sides that it meant the adjournment of the Assembly and the deferring till next September of consideration of Germany's application for admission to the League.

Shortly after, the Assembly adjourned, having gone through the formal process of unanimously adjourning the question of Germany's admission to the League till the September meeting.

## JAPANESE POLICE LEAVE NANKING

Nippon Denpo

Nanking, Mar. 16. — The two Japanese police constables who were detailed to Chengchow from the Consulate at Nanking in connection with the disquietude recently prevailing there, returned to Nanking via Hankow to-day. The situation has been settled and there is no further need of taking particular measures as regards the protection of the Japanese inhabitants.

## Revolution Has Helped Writers, Says Pilinyak

**Freed The Air Of Old Forms And Old Preconception, Says Noted Russian Novelist**

Osaka Mainichi

Harbin, Mar. 6. — "Men are endowed with various talents. One is destined to become a statesman, while a fellow like me becomes a novelist, because I cannot persuade myself to get into politics. Proletariat literature now predominates in Russia," said Mr. Boris Pilinyak, one of the leading Russian novelists, to the Osaka Mainichi here today on his way to Japan. He had intended to visit Peking, but changing his plans, is now en route to Japan. In his interview with the Osaka Mainichi, he commented on the tendency of the present Russian literature as follows:

### Linked With Social Conditions

"The outstanding characteristic of Russian literature is the fact that it is linked with her social conditions. In the light of history of our country, I can safely say that there was no freedom of speech. All the works of our men of letters only reveal the social conditions at the particular period when they were written.

"Our novelists, unlike the writers in the Age of Classics, who were so much obsessed in developing beauty in diction and style, have been philosophers who paid more attention to the supreme riddle of how to live.

### Present Tendency

"The present tendency of Russian literature is turning toward the questions of institutionalism and strife between individuals, and is divorcing itself from the age-long problems of metaphysics and infinity. Consequently, our literature now deals with factory, industrial controversy, and other social problems as its principal subjects of study.

"I am of the opinion that the October Revolution which was a new epoch-making event in Russia was not only beneficial to our men of letters, but it also emancipated them from the yoke of established technique. Now anybody can write on anything in any way. This can be nothing but the dawn of a promising new age of Russian literature."

## "DALBANK"

**The Far Eastern Bank of Harbin.**

Head Office:

Harbin, Kitalskaya

Peking Branch:

Legation Street

Telephone No. 2014. E.

All banking business transacted. Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold on all parts of U.S.S.R.

Banking operations transacted with principal centers of Mongolia.

ESTABLISHED 1910

**J. SULLIVAN & CO.**

AUCTIONEERS; VALUERS; COMMISSION AGENTS.

House and Business Auctions Promptly and Efficiently Executed

Valuations Made

Sales Room:—1 Morrison Street, Peking  
Phone 1226 E.

The Chinese American Bank  
Of Commerce.

中華商業銀行

PEKING OFFICE:

Hsi Chiao Min Hsiang

"Telegraphic Address":

"Sinabund, Peking"

Codes used: Bentley's

Complete Phrase

Western Union Code

Whitlaw's 401 Million Code

Transacting a General Banking Business

Issuing Drafts and Making Telegraphic

Transfers

Buying and Selling Foreign Exchange

Issuing Commercial and Circular Letters

of Credit

Allowing Interest on Fixed Deposits,

Current Accounts and Savings Accounts

YOUR BANKING BUSINESS SOLICITED

Banque Franco-Chinoise pour le  
Commerce et l'Industrie

行銀商工法中  
FRENCH LIMITED COMPANY

Capital . . . . . Frs. 20,000,000  
Reserve Funds . . . . . Frs. 11,000,000  
Working Fund furnished by  
the Banque Industrielle de  
Chine . . . . . Frs. 50,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:  
Paris, 74 Rue Saint-Lazare

All Banking and Exchange Business  
Transacted

SAFE DEPOSIT

Correspondents all over the World.

Kincheng Banking Corporation  
金城銀行

Authorized Capital . . . \$10,000,000.00  
Paid-up Capital . . . \$6,000,000.00  
Surplus . . . . . \$1,300,000.00

HEAD OFFICE: TIENTSIN

Branches and Sub-branches:  
Peking, Shanghai, Hankow, Tientsin  
City, Chenchow, Kalgan, and Suifu.

Correspondents in all important places  
of the world.

Every description of Banking and  
Exchange Business transacted. Savings  
Deposits received at Savings Departments  
in all Branches.

Peking Office: Hsi Chiao Min Hsiang  
Savings Departments: Hsi Ho Yen.

THOUSANDS of NOVELTIES  
for Selection at  
The  
Peking Craft Shop.

38 Teng Shih Kou.

行洋和公  
Kung Ho & Co.

GENERAL STORE  
42 Hatamen Street

Monsieur M. Malardou  
Manager

CUT GLASS GOODS

We permanently carry  
a standard pattern of  
cut glass, tumblers, wine  
glasses, liqueur glasses,  
etc. Buy from us and  
have no broken sets.

Our prices are right  
because we import direct  
from FRANCE.

TEL 3431 EAST

The Very Finest Lacquer Ware  
THE BEAUTIFUL COLORS IM-PROVE WITH AGE

HO HO  
CARVED LACQUER WARE CO.

TUNG SSU PAILOU, 12 HSI HUA TING, PEN SSU HUTUNG.  
北京和合漆器工廠出品廉價廣告

Siemens China Co., Peking

41 Teng Shih Kou Tel. E. O. 256

Electrical and Mechanical Engineers and Contractors

SIEMENS Dynamos, Motors and Accessories  
SIEMENS Wires and Cables  
SIEMENS Switchboard and Testing Instruments

SIEMENS Telephone and Telegraph Apparatus  
SIEMENS Tramway Equipments  
SIEMENS Electro-Medical Apparatus

SIEMENS Railway Signalling Apparatus  
SIEMENS "WOTAN" Lamps  
SIEMENS "PROTOS" Motorcars

"Telefunken" Wireless

THE MOST PROGRESSIVE  
K. T. Thompson Art Photo Studio

12 Morrison Street, Peking, Phone No. 4018 E.  
王府井大街同生美術照像部

We also do:  
Enlarging, Framing, Printing,  
FREE CHARGE ON  
DEVELOPING  
and carry a complete stock of Photographic Materials

CHUNG FOO UNION BANK  
中孚銀行

Founded 1916

Capital . . . . . \$2,000,000  
Paid-Up Capital . . . . . 1,600,000  
Reserve Funds . . . . . 200,000

Head Office, Tientsin.  
Branches: Tientsin, Shanghai, Hankow

PEKING BRANCH  
163 Chien Men Street

Manager's Office Tel. S. 2607  
General Office Tel. S. 2608, 280, 2365

Interest allowed on Current Accounts  
according to arrangement.

Interest allowed on Savings Accounts  
5 per cent. per annum

Special Savings Accounts at favourable  
terms be obtainable on application.

Savings Box for Savings account be  
obtainable on application.

Fixed Deposits received for periods of  
twelve, six and three months at rates to  
be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved securities.  
Drafts granted on all principal  
commercial places in China and every description  
of Banking and Exchange business  
transacted.

Y. T. TSUR T. F. SUNG  
Manager Sub-Manager

The Continental Bank  
大陸銀行

PEKING BRANCH  
Manager: Wang Yung 王耀  
Sub-manager: L. H. Yuan 袁

Chinese telegraphic Address: "0006"  
Cable Address: "CONTIBANK"

Telephone:  
President's Office S. 3156,  
Manager's Office S. 1006, 2908,  
Business Dept. S. 1496, 3582, 1403,  
708, 285.

The Bank of China  
中國銀行

Authorized Capital . . . . . \$60,000,000  
Paid-up Capital . . . . . \$19,700,100  
Reserve Liability of

Proprietors . . . . . \$6,083,845.41  
Fixed Deposits received and Current  
Accounts opened on usual terms. Drafts  
issued and Telegraphic transfers made.

Foreign and Domestic exchanges bought  
and sold. Every description of Banking  
and Exchange business transacted.

This bank is a depository of the  
Chinese Government. It issues bank  
notes, and manages public bonds salt  
and customs revenues.

International Banking Corporation  
花旗銀行

Owned by the National City Bank of  
New York 美大銀行

PEKING BRANCH  
Deposits accepted in U.S. Dollars and  
Sterling as well as in Local Currency.  
Savings Accounts Department Interest  
at the rate of 4 per cent per annum on  
Local Dollar deposits.

C. R. BENNETT,  
Manager.

Call and see our Foochow  
embroidery.

The Peking Tapestry  
Company.

181 Hatamen St.  
Opposite Lockhart Hall

Everything A Camera  
Shop Can Give  
And The Best

Cameras  
Supplies  
Developing  
Printing  
Peking Views  
Colored Pictures  
Postcards

We bring out the best  
in your films  
and your prints

HARTUNG'S PHOTO  
SHOP

Legation Street  
Tel. 1280 E.